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VOL. V

NO. 3

THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

Incorporating

THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE
AND THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ISSUED MONTHLY

MARCH, 1912

O. C. WELBOURN, A. M., M. D., Editor



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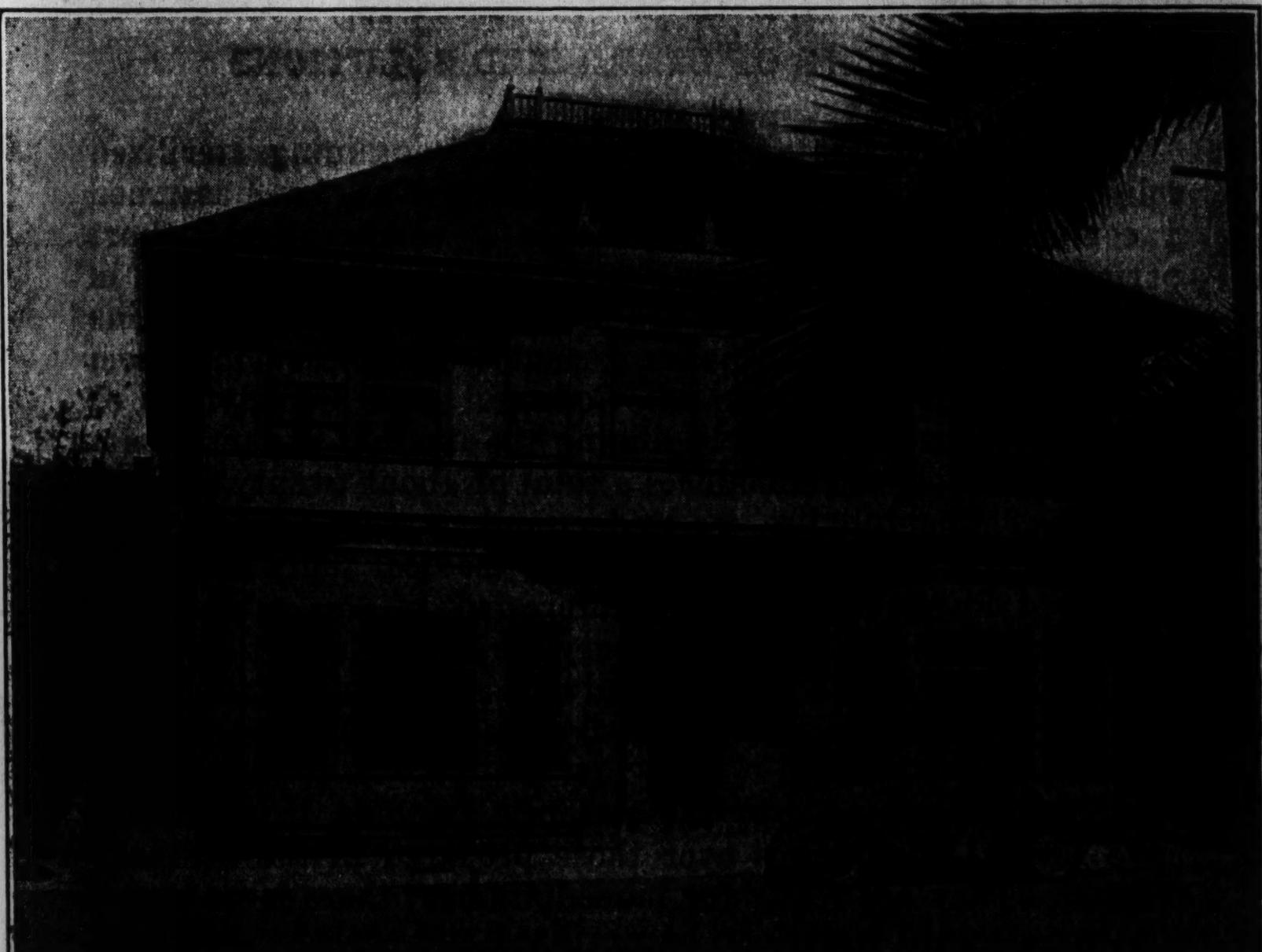
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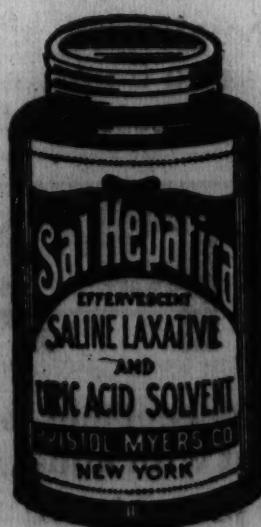
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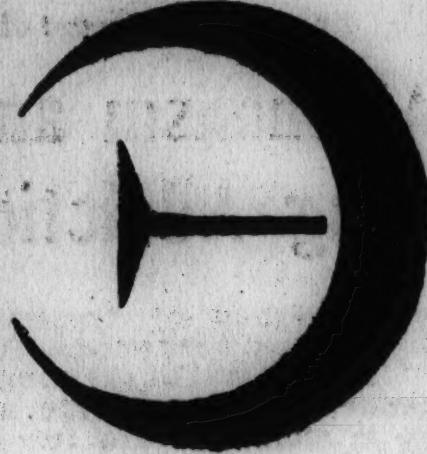
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Literature and samples of both products will be sent, prepaid, on request.

The California Eclectic Medical Journal

Vol. V.

MARCH, 1912

No. 3

Original Contributions

ENDO-CERVICITIS—TREATED WITH ELECTRICITY.

By Dr. M. E. Eastman, Santa Barbara, California.

Read before the California State Eclectic Medical Society.

Electricity in the hands of the physician is one of the most serviceable of all our forces.

Many pathological conditions that are met with day by day can be conquered, and a normal condition secured by employing some one of the many forms of electrical energy.

I find in my practice that the combined faradic and galvanic machine is most useful; there seems to be more call for its use amongst the patients requiring electrical medication.

The galvanic and faradic current is useful in such a great variety of maladies; its physical and chemical effect upon the human organism can be mastered by close study in a short time; and the operation of a machine is not confined to a city having an electric lighting plant, but on the contrary, a more uniform and satisfactory current is obtained from cells, and they can be used either in the city or country.

The current is always available for use, and its effects are sure and certain. When the diagnosis is correct, and the operator familiar with the properties of the electrical currents at his command, he can be positive of the change in the tissue, or organ he has to treat. While it is true that we are not always able to tell to what degree the current will affect the part treated, yet the operators learn by experience to judge very accurately as to how long and often the treatment should be given.

Aside from the satisfaction you will feel in getting results in stubborn cases, that drug medication does not touch at all, or else takes such a long time that the patient and physician are both tired, the financial revenue is of much import.

A very good galvanic and faradic outfit can be purchased for about fifty dollars, and when connected up with fifty sal ammoniac cells, will provide ample current strength for treating nearly every case that comes under the general practitioner's care.

The cells need to be cleansed and a fresh solution made every six months; the cost amounting to from two to five dollars, depending upon whether you or an electrician does the work.

In ordinary cases that come for treatment from ten to twenty minutes time is required and a fee of one or two dollars is charged. Often times the treatment of one patient will bring in sufficient money to pay for your electrical outfit. What better returns can be asked?

In my own experience I think more genuine satisfaction has come from treating leucorrhoeal difficulties by electricity than in any other class of diseases.

The patients so treated seem to be better pleased too, and greatly improve in general health also.

In closing this article I will cite one case of cervicitis that came under my care recently, and was entirely relieved by using galvanic electricity.

Mrs. M. H., been married four years, age 22 years, never borne children. Pregnant two years ago, but miscarried. Remained in bed for a few days only. Menstruation regular, and continues from five to seven days. Patient eats and sleeps normally. Been constipated for two years. Free evacuation obtained only by using laxatives.

The leucorrhoea dates back to several years before marriage. During pregnancy the discharge stopped. Following the miscarriage the leucorrhoea was more profuse than ever. The attending physicians recommended local treatments. Treatment of applications to the cervix, and tampons employed by the physician, and medicated vaginal douches by the patient, were persevered in for several weeks, but were of no avail. Later on a currettement was performed, but the results were transitory and of short duration.

My examination disclosed an enlarged and eroded cervix with a stream of thick, ropy, tenacious mucus streaming from the cervical canal. The internal os was tightly closed, so I deemed the discharge came from the cervical canal only.

Blood examinations showed color of 80 per cent; red cells 2,096,000; and white cells 3,100. Treatment consisted of seven minute seances every other day. The copper electrode was used, first dipping it in 5 per cent Hydrochloric acid, and then into metallic mercury; rub with a piece of cotton, attach to your positive cord and introduce the electrode into the cervical canal.

The negative pole may be placed either on the abdomen or under the back. Be sure and have a large well-wetted pad, and see that it fits smoothly and snugly to the skin.



I depend upon the sensations in the uterus of the patient, for size dosage; this will range, however, from twelve to forty milliamperes.

Turn the current on slowly until the maximum dosage is obtained, and when the time comes to discontinue the treatment, turn off the current slowly, taking about three minutes to do so.

In removing the electrode from the cervical canal rotate it from right to left, or vice versa until it is free from the mucous surfaces.

The treatments were continued every other day for three months, except during the menstrual periods, when the patient left for her home in one of the northern cities. The mucous discharges were nearly stopped and from thick and glary to thin and watery. The blood cells had increased to normal and the patient gained fourteen pounds in weight.

These cases are generally cured in from six weeks to four months.

All pathological conditions of the organs of gestation in the female should have the electrical medication before endeavoring to correct the malady by surgical measures.

Of course the reader must consider the above statement as general, as in some cases conditions are such that surgical interference is imperative.

Those physicians who have not included in their therapeutic facilities the several electrical machines are narrowing their sphere of usefulness to abnormal dimensions. The results of electrical medication are fascinating and dependable.

More reports at some future time.

ECLECTIC MEDICINE.

Dr. Jas. Beard, Los Angeles, Calif.

Read before the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society.

What does the general public know of the Eclectic System of Medicine? Briefly speaking—nothing.

If this be true, is it not high time to inform the public upon a question of such vital importance to the suffering ones of our race?

Nine-tenths of the people of California have never heard of an Eclectic Doctor. Indeed few really know the meaning of the word, and many associate it with the electric treatment.

I must confess that I don't like the name "Eclectic," although to those who understand the meaning of the word, it

expresses more fully the eclectic system of medication than any other we could suggest.

However, it is the name of our School, and like the rose that would smell just as sweet by any other name, we must be satisfied with it now.

See what the men of bones have done. Everybody knows of Osteopathy, a word without any true medical significance—a misnomer, for whoever heard of bones curing diseases!

We have allopathy, homeopathy and naturopathy—I would like to change the eclectic School to "Cureopathy," for the eclectic doctor really does more good for the sick than all the other systems combined, Christian Science included.

As you are well aware, the meaning of the word "Eclectic" includes all pathys; in other words the Eclectic System contains the best from all known methods of cure. Hence, the true Eclectic Physician must understand the principles and methods employed by the homeopath, allopath, osteopath, hydropath, and every other system of curing the sick, in order that he may be able to choose or select the indicated remedy.

Now with the dawn of the New Year, by the light of the morning star, let us prepare to spread the "Good tidings of Great Joy," and carry into every home, if it is only a leaflet with the words: "There are twelve thousand Eclectic physicians and surgeons in the United States and there are seven Eclectic colleges." Or, indeed, some literature bearing upon the principles of the Eclectic School of Medicine, "in order to give the general public" some idea of our methods of curing disease.

Dr. John Fearn once said: "The fundamental principles of the Eclectic School of Medicine are: Cure your patient quickly, cure him pleasantly, and last but not least, cure him safely."

I believe these are the thoughts in the mind and heart of every true Eclectic physician; and I am sure the public would desire to know and employ such a physician if they only knew of him.

In this day and age you have to tell the people what you have for them. They are ready and willing to give you a trial, and if they prove you to be what you represent yourself they will stand by you.

Now we have a good journal, one I am sure we can be justly proud of, and I am going to take the liberty of making a suggestion to its esteemed editor, even if I am rebuked for my impertinence. I would suggest that a part of the journal be set aside for articles which would be interesting to the

laity, and in this way get the sympathy and attention of the general public on the side of Eclectic medicine.

Those families who employ an eclectic physician once, will not tolerate any other in their homes; this you well know.

Some years ago a minister of the Christian Church of Denver was on a visit to Santa Cruz, my location at the time. This Reverend gentleman inquired at every drug store in the city for an Eclectic physician, and was informed that Santa Cruz had no Eclectic doctor. However, he happened to stumble across a friend of mine who gave him my address. I asked why he was so particular to find an Eclectic. He informed me that during a severe illness, he had seven or eight physicians of various Schools to treat him, some of whom were members of his church, but he continued to grow worse. When near death an Eclectic was called in, and in three weeks he was able to attend to his ministerial duties. Ever since that time he had employed an Eclectic physician for self and family. He was a very intelligent man and understood the fundamental principles of specific medication and knew a good deal about specific medicines and how to apply them.

Now all we need today is an intelligent exposition of the principles of the Eclectic School of Medicine. The people are educated, are free minded, and are anxious to know more of themselves and of intelligent means of restoring the body to health when diseased. Because of these facts, I think it would be a wise policy to devote part of our journal to, say: "Hygiene of the Body," with special articles setting forth Eclectic Medicine, sandwiched in between. In this manner our Journal may become a power in the land, and a harbinger of health to the many who need a little help from time to time. Our college, also, may be advertised; in this way the path is paved for our students when the time comes for them to start practice in some town or city.

It may be asked: "How are you going to introduce this journal to the people?"

Simply through the doctors. Each physician would distribute, say, 25 or 50 copies of the journal to the intelligent thinking people of his district. In this way he is advertising himself and helping the people at the same time. Let every physician who subscribes to the Journal send his order for, say, 25 or 50 copies at ten cents per copy, would be \$2.50. This \$2.50 may bring him hundreds of dollars.

This proposition is so self-evident that there is no need for further explanation. Let the subscribers send in their orders and the cash, the editor will supply the needed articles.

This is an age for united effort and the time has come

to be up and doing something for the cause of Eclectic Medicine which is the only hope for our suffering race. It is our most sacred duty to humanity to use every effort in our power to save and hand down to posterity what we know of medicine. Remember the lion of the American Medical Association is being chained at our college entrance to frighten students away from the path of truth. The thumb screws of the dark ages of intolerance are being prepared and the rack is ready for those who refuse to accept serum-theraphy; and state medicine stares us in the face.

With these facts before us, it is self-evident to every thinking Eclectic physician throughout the length and breadth of our free, independent land, that we must awake, and say, once for all, that the principles of our School are sacred as the throne of the Most High, and must and shall be sustained at all hazards.

If this were a prophetic age instead of a scientific one, I would indulge in a little prophecy regarding the future of the healing art; but enough for the present. Let every Eclectic in the country get to their guns—be sure to keep the powder dry—sharpen the sword of intellect and brush away the cobwebs from your consciences, that you may understand your duty and do it!

Remember there is a great battle to be fought for medical freedom in the near future and you and I shall have to face the enemy. So we must be ready, for we know not the day nor the hour we may be called to take our places on the firing line to do all in our power for the cause of suffering humanity.

Forty-five per cent of our race is sick and crying for bread. The Eclectic School has the bread of life, so to speak. Why, then, do we hide our light under a bushel? Is it not time to let that light so shine, when it will help the weak and suffering ones of our common humanity? I most earnestly appeal to every Eclectic in the land to awake from his lethargy and remember the good old saying: "To him that hath much knowledge, much shall be expected of him in that great day when men shall be called to give an account of their stewardship."

Now I wish to made a few suggestions for you wise ones to think over, regarding the work of the year 1912, which I believe will be most helpful to Eclectics throughout the country. I wish to mention the names of a few doctors who will contribute to the section of the journal on "Hygiene of the Body":

Dr. Munk—"Our college and the great need for Eclectic Physicians and Surgeons."

Dr. Hubbard—"First Aid to Surgery."

Dr. Barbrick—"Hygiene of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat."

Dr. A. P. Baird—"Simple remedies for the home and their indicated use in emergency."

Dr. P. M. Welbourne—"Hygiene of the Skin and Face."

Dr. Willard—"Specific Medicine and why the Eclectic System of Medication differs from all other Schools of Medicine."

Dr. Harvey—"Hygiene of Childhood."

Dr. Fulmer—"The Science of Food."

Dr. Jas. Beard—"Hygiene of Motherhood."

The foregoing are a few of the subjects which may be treated in the journal, and which would prove of special interest to the laity, and would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the contributors—indeed it would be of incalculable advantage in every way. In fact the writers should pay the journal for the privilege of having their names to the subject under consideration.

One more thought, and I finish, promising never to inflict you with a paper again:

I would have a list of all the names and addresses of the Eclectic physicians in California published in the section of Hygiene, so that when a doctor sends a journal to anyone in his neighborhood, his name will be there; in this way doctors will be repaid for their trouble and expense in getting the extra copies every month. It may be objected that this would not be ethical, but I fail to see anything unethical about it.

I want 50 copies as soon as the Hygiene section is introduced. I cannot do better with \$5.00. These copies I will distribute to my patients and friends. It will be a very cheap advertisement. Everyone has friends and if there is anything in the journal it will be passed on from one to another, until hundreds will read the copy intended for one. In this way our college can be made supreme in the land, for we have the goods.

CASTLE HOT SPRINGS, ARIZONA.

J. A. Munk, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Of all the agreeable surprises that I have had in my travels over Arizona during recent years, none has been more pleasant than my first visit to the Castle Hot Springs—to find so much

excellence and elegance in such an out of the way place. I had heard of the springs for years, but never before had an opportunity to visit them. The place takes its name from the castellated appearance of the cliffs in Castle Creek Canyon through which the spring water flows. It is located in central Arizona, almost midway between Prescott and Phoenix, in the foothills of the Bradshaw Mountains and is one of nature's wild beauty spots.

The entire region is crinkled into a succession of huge hills and hollows that make the landscape appear very picturesque. Road building in such a country is a difficult and expensive undertaking, but it has been successfully done here, as well as in some other places and this is, perhaps, one of the smoothest and best kept mountain roads in existence. It extends from the Hot Springs Junction, a station on the Santa Fe Railroad, to the Springs, a distance of twenty-five miles. Conveyance is made between the two points daily, except Sundays, by automobile and the distance is easily covered in two hours. The trip is delightful, having much fine scenery and many curious desert plants all along the way. It is the natural home of the giant cactus, which grows here to perfection and can be seen in an open forest of high trunks in every direction. The open spaces between these silent sentinels of the desert are filled with chaparral, composed of a variety of woody shrubs such as the mesquite, palo verde, manzanita, greasewood, cholla and ocotillo, together with much other less conspicuous vegetation that is all new and strange; and later in the season, flowers by the million of every shape and hue cover the landscape and show in great splashes of bright colors as far as the eye can see.

At the head of a box canyon, the hot water of these wonderful springs gushes from fissures in a granite rock in a score of places, that unites and flows in a considerable stream down the rocky bed of a side canyon, which faces south, into a small valley where the hotel buildings stand. The springs discharge 400,000 gallons of water during every twenty-four hours, and has a temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit, where it issues from the rock. It is a mild mineral water that possesses saline, alkaline and chalybeate properties with a trace of lithea. Just below the springs are two open air bathing pools of masonry and several well equipped bath houses furnish all kinds of baths. It is a pure palatable drinking water but is used for every purpose. That the water has decided remedial virtue is fully proven by the cures it has made and is especially useful in rheumatism, gout and kidney diseases. Long before the springs were made a health resort the water

was used for the sick by the Indians, miners and cattlemen.

The climate is exceptionally fine and is, also, an important factor in the cure of disease. It is a land of perpetual sunshine and blue skies, dry, warm, soft air, little wind and no dust. The atmosphere is, indeed, very dry, evaporation active and the heat not oppressive. The climate is suited to asthma, emphysema, bronchial catarrh, hay fever and anemia. The altitude is a good average of 2,000 feet above sea level and 500 feet higher than Phoenix. The elevation is sufficient to gently stimulate the circulation, which puts hemoglobin into the blood and gives sparkle to the eye and color to the cheek.

A fortune has been spent in improvements and the place is provided with every modern convenience. The rooms are clean and comfortable and have steam heat and private bath. There is an electric light and ice plant and a superior steam laundry. Amusement is furnished by a billiard room, tennis court and golf ground and made trails lead over the hills for walking and horse-back riding. The cuisine is diversified and daintily served and everything about the place runs as regularly as clockwork. Many different kinds of shade trees are grouped about the grounds and the orange tree and palm flourish. The shrubbery attracts the birds and I saw at various times hopping among the branches the robin, cactus and canyon wrens, Gila woodpecker, bluejay, crimson flycatcher, Arizona hooded oriel, purple finch and song sparrow; but the English sparrow does not yet pollute the place.

The Castle Hot Springs is open for business only during the fall, winter and spring months, from November to May. It caters to the wealthy tourist trade, but is not a dress affair and you are privileged to wear any kind of clothes you please. Neither is it overrun by a horde of cheap globe trotters and pleasure seekers, who travel only for show, to see and be seen. Persons who come once usually come again for a prolonged stay. It is a place for quiet seclusion and rest and is, indeed, more of a rest retreat than a pleasure resort.

The property is incorporated and belongs to a company, but Frank M. Murphy is its active and responsible head. He is a well-known business man, the president of a railroad and owner of several paying mines in the vicinity of the springs; and has been engaged in developing Arizona for many years. Florence Stedman, who formerly had charge of the Holland House in New York City, is manager and has brought the hotel service to a high standard of efficiency.

Persons who are in need of a vacation and are thinking of taking an outing where they can enjoy the freedom of the open air and yet have some of the comforts of home, will

find this an ideal spot for their purpose. And who does not need an occasional change if for no other reason than just to break the monotony of sameness? I make this suggestion as a hint to those who can take it.

I was informed that the management is now making arrangements for a summer season, to accommodate an increasing demand made by guests who desire to take the thermal treatment of hot air and water which nature here supplies so bountifully. Rheumatics, whose muscles and joints feel stiff and sore; anemics, who are thin blooded and cold; Neurotics, who suffer from pain and perverted innervation; and uremics, whose metabolism is imperfect and the kidneys over worked, are all fit subjects for this thermal treatment. They need to be thawed, roasted or sweated out and have their natural equilibrium and normal temperature restored. The heat feels good and the patient seems to crave it—and finds here a welcome asylum.

SOME UNREASONABLE BUT TRUE CASES.

By C. D. R. Kirk, M. D., Shuqualak, Miss.

"Shoot a negro in the heel if you want to kill him," is a saying not without a semblance of facts as the following cases will show.

A doctor with whom the writer was acquainted told of this case: The doctor was passing a negro's house when requested to call to see a negro boy some fifteen to eighteen years of age. He found the boy suffering from "a rising" in the front of his head and one in the back about the middle of the occiput. There was no fluctuation, but as he had been called to lance "a rising" he cut into the one on the forehead and found it occupied by a very hard substance. The skin was cut away and a heavy pair of forceps drew the offending body out which proved to be the spindle of an old-fashioned spinning wheel some six or seven inches long and over a half an inch in diameter at the large end.

The mother stated that the boy slept near the front door and a storm of wind, some four or five days before the call of the doctor, had blown the door open, which had been propped by placing the spinning wheel against it and with such force that the wheel and door both fell on the boy and that "he had been suffering with the rising ever since." The strange part is that the boy continued to work and recovered without any further trouble.

A negro man requested the writer to go some six or seven miles to see his little son who had been shot in the top of his

head, the shooter using an old 32-caliber pistol. I told him if his description of the case was correct that he should return with a burial outfit instead of a doctor, as no one could help a case that was shot on the top of his head.

The man, after explaining and a good deal of reasoning, returned home but was back early next morning and stated that the boy was still living and that although he did not think anything could be done for his relief he would rather I would go to see him. I went and found the boy about three years of age. And as stated by his father, a bullet hole in the top of his head on about a line between his ears. A six-inch probe passed to its full length and showed the course was to the posterior part of the atlas. After pressing on the back of his neck, I decided that the ball could be felt but seemed to be movable. However, on pressing the tumor to one side and using more force, I felt a hard round body which proved to be the bullet and which was extracted through a deep incision made under a local anesthesia. The brain matter followed the leaden missile and was also discharged through the wound in top of his head. The boy made an uneventful recovery.

Recently an old negro woman called to see if she had a cancer on one of her great toes, or if it was a bad case of ingrowing toe nail. The toe resembled a turtle's foot, except the claws. It was nearly two inches broad and covered with large dry scales and pieces of the nail was sticking about as if they had been split off and inserted through her toe. I gave her a box of zinc ointment to be applied through the day and instructed her to apply a strong peach tree poultice at night for several days and then report again. Under this treatment all of the rough scales and pieces of nails were gathered up leaving the toe reduced very much and she had discovered something protruding from the end of the toe, which proved to be a pine splinter, fully two inches long and one-eighth of an inch thick. The old woman could give no account of its insertion and only knew that her "toe had been ailing for about twelve months."

A BRIEF STUDY OF TWO MINERAL REMEDIES.

By J. F. Willard, M. D., Los Angeles, California

In the years past it has been quite common among both the profession and the laity to think of Eclectics as "Herb Doctors," of Allopaths as "Mineral Doctors," and of Homeopaths as "Little pill Doctors."

This impression as regards Eclectics, has given place to a more correct understanding in recent years, though even yet

the true principles of Eclecticism are not fully understood, either by the public at large, or by hundreds of physicians of the other so-called schools of medicine.

Eclectic means "to select," "to choose" and the founders of Eclecticism, Direct or Specific Medication, claimed the right or privilege to select the best possible remedies, means and methods for the treatment and cure of disease, and the relief of the sick and suffering; and we as a school of medicine exercise that privilege to the utmost, and thus have been enabled to develop such a broad, liberal, progressive and successful treatment for the sick, that our colleges are today unable to supply even the shadow of the demand made on them for Eclectic physicians, this being evidenced every day by the calls received by our dean, Dr. Munk, for Eclectic doctors for good locations, to which calls there are few or none to respond.

True it is the Eclectics were the first to wage a "Holy war" against the abuse of powerful and poisonous minerals and drastic drugs, as medicines, by the Allopaths, as well as the abuse of the Lancet, Escharotic and Vesicant in the treatment of the sick, and the unholy torture of thirst during the run of a fever. Equally true it is they protested against many of the truths of the Homeopath, especially the "greater the dilution the higher the potency" theory. Yet true to their privilege. Eclectics have taken the powerful mineral and drastic drug of the Allopath, and the potency theory of the Homeopath, and modifying them according to Eclecticism, and applying to them the rational and scientific principles of Direct or Specific Medication, they have added to the Armamentarium of the physician, and strengthened the *Vis Medicatrix* of the sick.

With this preface I wish to call your attention to two mineral remedies, not new by any means as they have been many years in use, and that a better study may be given them by those who may think kindly of them, I will discuss briefly the proper preparation and therapeutic uses of Silica Oxide and Potassium Phosphate.

Silica Oxide is an old remedy, and by a minority of practitioners of different schools has been, and is considered, of great value. Yet it is comparatively unknown and not in general use. We will consider first the preparation which gives to its greatest value as a remedy. Properly prepared, it requires three hours' work with strong arm, mortar and pestle to give it the quality it should have. By this means it is ground into an exceedingly fine powder and thoroughly triturated with sugar of milk. For administration the 3rd X is perhaps the choice in from 5 to 10 grain doses, in powder, on the tongue, with no

water. This, repeated four or five times a day, will accomplish great good in a great many wrongs of life.

To examine the man who works in clean earth with pick or shovel, or with plow and harrow, will be a good, natural application and physiological clinic. The horny hands of the field toiler, his bronzed face, and the skin beneath his under-garments, all show an active and healthy proliferation of integument seldom found in other walks of life. With this note the development and muscular tone, and to carry it still further, recall to your mind some facts in Embryology and Histology regarding the unfolding of the Ectoderm, and the development of the Nervous System, the teeth, hair and nails.

Now for Pathology. You find the hair brittle, harsh and untidy; it appears split, broken and coarse; the skin hard, harsh and dry in the same ratio; nails show same brittle, harsh inclination, and split and break; the teeth of a child are dwarfed, wrong of color, and easily broken; or are decayed and crumbling; the nervous impressions are morbid, supersensitive and peevish; very sensitive to pain, even small wounds and slight scratches, abrasions or bruises, being complained of, and healing quickly. There is a wrong of muscular development, a lack as it were of striated muscle tissue; the tone seems impaired, and the voluntary muscles seem flabby and stringy, not seeming to contract perfectly under the will, as if they would give way before complete contraction. The heart muscle seems not to have the amount of contractile fibre necessary, and shows it by imperfectly filling the arteries, and there is therefore not a pronounced pulse wave. These are the Specific Indications for Silica, and in such conditions this remedy will be found of remarkable value. The Specific Diagnosis calling for this mineral, and the pathological wrongs requiring it can be easily and profitably studied by every Eclectic.

Another mineral remedy which should be called Eclectic is Potassium Phosphate, an old, tried, faithful and valuable remedy. When the Specific Indications call for an Alkali, the peculiar bluish tint of the pallid mucous membranes point to Kali Phos as the remedy. This is when the body cells require nutrition. There is a lack of nerve force, a lack of precision, a lack of determined action. The brain cells are slow to bring about a conclusion. The mind lacks force, is easily fatigued, will not hold out for a continued, determined effort. There is a lack of tone to the muscular organs; the muscles are slow in action, and respond in the same ratio as is the lack of impulse in the Neurone. The Organs of Special Sense do not respond quickly. Nervous impulses generally are slow and sluggish, and the student is unable to either readily grasp, or retain the essential elements of his studies, and is listless and stupid.

When the peculiar bluish hue of the mucous membrane of the tongue is present, indicating a lack of the Potassium salt in the blood, the wrong of life found will not be improved until this salt is administered. In such conditions, Potassium Phosphate, when supplied, gives nourishment to the nerve cells; and greater nervous energy and cellular reproductive power, greater functional activity to the entire body, is the result. When every sensory nerve in above conditions seems groaning in agony, it will give relief from the pain, soothe, quiet and strengthen. A personal experience with this remedy in Locomotor Ataxia and Cerebral disturbance, may not be amiss here. The case was concussion of the Central Nervous System, the result of injury. Constant pain, in the head especially, and a peculiar, painful condition of the peripheral nerves of the whole body, which caused the patient to be almost constantly moving, to get some relief. In walking he must watch his feet to move them co-ordinately, and prevent falling, and was fast reaching the stage of the wheel-chair as a means of locomotion. The patient was put on Potassium Phosphate 3 X, 5-grain doses of the powder, dry, on the tongue, every waking hour. In three weeks the severe head symptoms and pain of the extremities had disappeared, together with so much of the Ataxic symptoms, that the patient was able to walk, as he said, "without falling over his feet." The remedy was now given 10 grains every four hours, and after four months the patient was able to go to his work. This is but one of several cases in which this remedy has served me well, but it is cited as the best illustration, as the case had, before coming to me, been under Allopathic treatment, and had gone through the Strychnine, Phosphorus, and Kali Iodide routine, gradually getting worse all the while.

The preparation I recommend is the 3 X trit., prepared in the same manner as given for Silica, and given in from 5 to 10 grain doses of the powder, repeated every four hours ordinarily, oftener in special cases, as may be indicated. I am inclined to believe the remedy, to give the best results, should be given dry on the tongue, no water or fluids taken for at least 10 minutes after administering the dose. It seems a more rapid, positive and better effect is obtained in this way than by diluting the remedy and washing it into the stomach with water. In closing, I wish to say: When there are indications for Phosphate of Potassium, it is not good good practice to substitute Sodium Phosphate, and again, in administering any Phosphate it is well to know there is not an excessive secretion of HCl. at the time it is given, if the remedy is to go to the stomach. Now, whether these remedies are Eclectic, Regular, Homeopathic or

what not, our study of them serves to truly illustrate the following Eclectic facts: That, from the earliest days of Eclecticism to the present, we have had these definite objects in view—that of direct Medication opposed to a special pathological condition; the development of a rational and scientific treatment of the sick as opposed to fads and fancies.

VACCINATION BY CAUTERIZATION. --

By Hector Alliot, Sc. D., Los Angeles.

Without regard for the practical value of vaccination, but considering only the methods of application of the virus, recent reports of military surgeons present some curious statistics.

For a number of years the complaint has been general in European armies that the proportion of successful vaccinations was decreasing. In the years from 1900 to 1905 but 40 per cent of soldiers vaccinated exhibited any effects whatever; 1906-1911 the ratio was perceptibly smaller, as only 22 per cent of the men inoculated manifested any of the well defined symptoms.

Further inquiries among large industrial establishments and public schools showed a similar diminution, confirming the army surgeons' observations as to the increasing number of unsuccessful vaccinations.

Dr. de Libessart, major in the medical department of the French army, has just presented to the Academy of Medicine a lengthy report of his investigations of the subject, which casts a new light upon the practice of vaccination, the application of the virus, and the efficacy of a new method which he has devised. Since the Libessart system is likely to meet with favorable consideration, it may be of some interest to readers of the Eclectic Journal to have it first presented here.

It is likely that many a practitioner unfamiliar with the new method would be puzzled at the sight of a Libessart vaccination pustule.

Major Libessart has shown that many failures of inoculation were due to the general practice of sterilizing the exposed skin areas on which the scarifications were to take place. The sterilizing agent in contact with the virus neutralized it and rendered it ineffective. To obviate this he devised the new method which bears his name.

Instead of washing the skin with a sterilizing fluid, Dr. Libessart uses hot water only, drying it afterwards with an antiseptic cloth. With a thermo-cautery heated to a dark red color he then slightly burns the skin at three points, applying

the lymph immediately on the burns with a metallic pen, a new point being used for each case. The wound is then allowed to dry for five or ten minutes.

The burn is so slight as to be no more painful than the prick usually resorted to, and it precludes loss of blood, which often carries away with it the vaccine. So far as observed since the introduction of this new method no complications of any kind have arisen. Its practical efficiency is remarkable, for in 1000 cases treated fully 45 per cent were successful, while of 1000 cases treated at the same place and time (the recruiting barracks of French infantry) by the old method only 19 per cent were efficacious.

EN ROUTE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor C. E. M. Journal:

A few notes on a trip from Los Angeles to Washington might be interesting to your readers. We left Los Angeles on the afternoon of January 31st, on the Sunset Express, bound for New Orleans. It does not require much time when once on train, to realize that a strike is on the Southern Pacific—that the engines are now in inexperienced hands. Before we reached Pomona our engine took a notion to blow its own whistle, and for miles we raced through the country droning a melancholy and prolonged blast from our locomotive, in spite of repeated attempts to abate the nuisance. Finally, at Redlands Junction, some bright mind conceived the idea of wrapping a wet sack around the offending apparatus, and we afterward proceeded with less offense to auditory nerves. The third night our engine became crippled and we crawled along at a rate of about ten miles an hour, reaching Houston six hours late; no new record, however, for the Southern Pacific.

The trip, however, was interesting. The Salton Sea, which lies many feet below sea level, and the highest bridge in the world, the High Bridge, crossing the Pecos river in Texas, were notable points of interest. We reached El Paso about the time—or a little after—the insurrection of troops at Juarez. A race track man, who owned a string of horses at Juarez, was on the train, and in a fever of excitement for fear the Mexicans would confiscate his racers. It seemed as though he worried more over his horses than about his wife and children, who were quartered near the tracks. Arrived at El Paso, a contractor of that place took our train in something of a panic, though both himself and wife were too drunk to appreciate the gravity of the occasion, the better half, by the way, being the worst

off. She was carried on the train helpless but soon rallied enough to call for more Schnapps and managed to keep the car in an uproar until we crossed the Louisiana line, where they finally arrived at their destination. In Texas and Louisiana, it is a penal offense to buy, sell, or even drink intoxicating liquors on a railroad train; but these people violated the law at least every half-hour for two nights and nearly two days. They seemed to have a suit-case full of the "Oh-be-joyful" with them.

We crossed the Mississippi River after eleven o'clock at night, something more than six hours late, and arrived in New Orleans after midnight, to find the hotel of our selection filled to overflowing, in expectation of the Mardi Gras. If I have not spelled this correctly, please spell it to please yourself. We managed with a makeshift until morning, then drifted down into the French quarter, where we found a clean room and bed, an old-fashioned fireplace and "homey" surroundings, where we remained during our stay.

New Orleans is, according to its citizens, the "finest city in the world;" but to Californians it appears squalid and dirty. It might compare with Pittsburgh, possibly with lower Cincinnati; but it cannot compare favorably with Los Angeles, San Francisco or Oakland. Some parts of the new or American residence section are fine, but as a city of beauty it seems to me below par. The novelty of a large city, whose streets are several feet below the river level, is striking, to a stranger. On a steamer on the river, the first story of the houses is hidden by the bank or levee; and, by the way, the levees are the points of greatest concern. They dote on them and pin their faith to them. Without them the city would be standing in the midst of a mighty lake, no one knows how large. Lake Pontchartrain, which is only a few miles from the city, is a large body of water, limitless to the vision, and on a level with the Gulf of Mexico; yet New Orleans is but one step higher. The sewerage of the city is now carried to the levee and pumped over it into the Mississippi. Formerly, it was carried, in open, sluggish canals, to Lake Pontchartrain. No wonder yellow fever raged there in hot weather. They now assure us that yellow fever in New Orleans is a thing of the past. Let us pray that such is the case.

The great boast—the great pride—of New Orleans is its cemeteries. The sight-seeing car, after a stop at an old Absinthe house, an old church or two, and the old slave market, hikes for the cemeteries. It is evident at once that this city has been "a shining mark" in the past. Its City of the dead seems nearly as large as its city of the living. It ap-

pears to me as though there were hundreds of acres of cemeteries.

In early times the ground here was too full of water to permit the digging of graves, and interment was made in tombs or vaults, constructed above ground. The poorer class have to be contented with brick "ovens" or compartments, many of them built in the enclosing walls of the old cemeteries, while the better class of tombs consist of more or less pretentious hewn stone and marble mausoleums. Metairie Cemetery is a magnificent array of marble resting places for the dead. No one can buy a lot here for less than five thousand dollars and tombs cost from twenty thousand to a hundred thousand dollars each. Many a notable person, so far as interment goes, lies here, unknown outside the inclosing walls, whom posterity will know only by a visit to the spot.

On the way to the cemeteries one may, by diverging slightly pass through a City Park containing some fine drives, monuments, statuary and shrubbery, though no foliage comparable to that of our state exists there. The "Dwelling Oaks" are here pointed out, where the blue-bloods of the city and surrounding country once resorted, for the purpose of puncturing and perforating one another "with honorable intention."

On the way out we passed the Medical Department of Tulane University, one of the principal medical colleges in the South, and across the street from it, a less pretentious building, in which is conducted a medical school for negro doctors.

A broad thoroughfare, Canal Street, divides the city into the new, or American part, and the foreign, or Franco-Spanish quarter. Along the center of this street once led a canal, reaching from the river to Lake Pontchartrain. General Butler, so it is said, caused this canal to be filled up during his dictation of affairs.

On the American side are many handsome residences. Along St. Charles Street one sees the Lee Monument erected to the memory of General Robert E. Lee, of Confederacy fame; Tulane University; Audubon Park, named after the famous naturalist and ornithologist; notable public buildings and palatial residences of prominent New Orleans business men.

We devoted part of an afternoon to a visit to Chalmette Monument on the side of the battleground of January 8th, 1815, where "Old Hickory," with his three thousand Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen put to grief the fifteen thousand veteran soldiers of General Packenham. The monument is about 150 feet in height, fashioned after the plan of Bunker Hill Monument, and is worth seeing and climbing. It stands

where Jackson's flag was planted during the battle. On the way down one passes several old plantation houses, with pillared verandas, reminding one of the pompous days of the slave holding gentry during ante-bellum days, and the largest sugar refinery in the world.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company issues a little booklet expatiating on the charms of "Winter in New Orleans," but to a Californian the climate is anything but charming. The air was so cold that noses and ears appreciated the stinging wind keenly. We needed mufflers badly, and feet and hands, though well covered were numbed by the cold; and we saw cakes of ice at least an inch in thickness which had been broken out of the horse-troughs the morning of our auto-trip. Doubtless people from the North, West and East, away from the Pacific Coast, would call the climate pleasant winter weather, but we called it "tough." We needed a good fire in the grate at home, and we "snugged up" to it too. When we were out we had to stir mighty lively to keep the blood in circulation.

To those of my readers who may sometime contemplate a trip to New Orleans, I say, by all means go, and stay a few days if the season is winter. See the city once, then stay away, for there are better climes.

The idea of New Orleans as a site for the Panama Exposition seems odd, to say the least. The hotel facilities are entirely inadequate, natural attractions are meagre, and surroundings commonplace. They bear no comparison with those of San Francisco.

We have now passed nearly a week in Washington, but feel incompetent to write any description of it. One must visit Washington to appreciate it, and stay months to know it. Suf-
fice it to remark that it is creditable as the Capital of the grandest nation in the world.

Visit to the Washington home at Mt. Vernon; stately Ar-
lington, the old Custis-Lee Mansion on the Potomac across from the Capital; the Capital; Congressional Library; Treasury Building; the Monument, more than 555 feet high; the White House; Art gallery; the vast parks with their noble statuary and historic names; and many other scenes of interest, inspire one with pride in the history and grandeur of our Great Republic.

H. T. WEBSTER.

THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

The Official Organ of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, the California Eclectic Medical College, the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society and the Los Angeles Eclectic Polyclinic.

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Contributions, Exchanges, Books for Review and all other communications should be addressed to THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, 818 Security Building, Los Angeles, California. Original Articles of interest to the profession are solicited. All rejected manuscripts will be returned to writers. No anonymous letters or discourteous communications will be printed. The editor is not responsible for the views of contributors.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Within the next few weeks we shall be having the annual meetings of our various societies.

The officers are hastily engaged in preparing for these events during the entire twelve months, but it is only with the advent of the lazy springtime that the membership hear the call to "wake up and take notice." Sometimes we suspect that the present time for annual meetings is not a judicious one—but that is not the point.

The question is, what are you going to do to help? Write a paper on a practical subject and bring it to the meeting yourself is the right thing to do. Come out and help build up a strong working organization. You need it, we all need it.

The necessary stiffness of moral fibre that it takes to make a good Eclectic, also makes a man independent—both very desirable characteristics, by the way. But to have a strong organization it is necessary for you to personally become a member, to put on the harness and go to work. If you don't like the way your society is being run, get to work and change it—but don't kick. Kicking is a bad habit; moreover, it hurts your toes. However, if you must kick, come out anyway and get it out of your system. You will feel better for it.

The main thing is to get busy on that paper and make your preparations to read it yourself.

CANCER AND SARCOMA; THE EARTHWORM, THEIR ORIGINAL HOST.

By H. D. Walker, M. D., of Buffalo, New York.

The subject of malignant disease, from the earliest times down to the present, has been one of the greatest mysteries with which the medical profession has had to deal. Many and various have been the theories brought forward to account for its deadly ravages. That it is steadily increasing, year by year, statistics show beyond a doubt. I have been at work on this subject for nine years, and believe I solved the problem, and that I have sufficient proof to demonstrate that cancer is a parasitic disease and that the earthworm is the original host of the parasites which cause it. There is nothing unreasonable in this theory. It is along the same lines that many other diseases are known to be transmitted. In the human family, the parasites of malaria and yellow fever are conveyed through the urgency of mosquitoes. Bubonic plague, through the rat and flea. Trypanosomiasis in man, by the tsetse fly. Kala-azar (black fever), is believed to have the bedbug as its intermediate host. Typhus fever of Mexico is supposed to be conveyed by the body louse. The common house fly is thought to be instrumental in conveying typhoid fever and perhaps tuberculosis and various other diseases. Among animals we have piroplasmosis, a deadly disease affecting cattle, dogs and sheep. This disease is transmitted through the agency of ticks. The haemosphorida, besides the malarial parasites in man, occur in many species of birds, reptiles, amphibia and fishes. Various species of mosquitoes are the intermediate hosts in the case of birds. Every few years new discoveries are made showing that diseases the origin and cause of which were unknown, can now be classed among those caused by parasites. Earthworms have for many years been supposed to be not only harmless, but of great benefit to agriculture by working through the soil, bringing it from below to the surface, where, after passing through their intestines, the castings were deposited on the ground in the form of vegetable mould. This was largely dwelt upon by Charles Darwin in his last work, "The Formation of Vegetable Mould Through the Action of Worms." Let us look at the earthworm from another standpoint and we will find they are not as harmless as they were formerly supposed to be. On careful examination under the microscope of an earthworm cut up in a little water, we find a great variety of parasites, and different species of worms vary in the kinds of parasites they contain. The life history of many of these has never been worked out, but some of them are well known. Twenty-seven

years ago, through a series of feeding experiments I proved that the earthworm was the intermediate host of the gape worm of fowls, a parasite which destroys great numbers of young poultry and game birds every year. In the present investigation I found several of my experimental mice contained hydatid cysts of the liver, and the *taenia echinococcus*, from which these cysts were derived, was found in the earthworm, *Allolobophora foetida*. Birds and poultry doubtless become infected with the hydatid through eating these worms, and perhaps the *taenia* may be left by the worm on vegetables and grass and thus become conveyed to man and the herbiverous animals. When I first commenced my search for the origin of cancer, in 1901, I found that various authorities agreed that it was far more prevalent along rivers, low grounds and marshy places, than on high, dry ground and mountain ranges. This is well brought out by Behla's observation in the town of Luckau, Germany, which has two suburbs, one on the east called Kalau, and one on the west Sando, each having a population of about 1000. The people in each of these suburbs lived on the products of their farms and gardens. In twenty-two and one-half years, from 1875 to 1898, there was not a case of cancer in the western suburb, Sando. In Kalau there were seventy-five deaths from cancer out of six hundred and sixty-three deaths from all causes. Cancer, therefore, caused about one-ninth of the deaths here, and none whatever in Sando. The land in Kalau was very low, level and damp, while that in Sando was high, dry and sandy. There was a ditch containing foul, stagnant water, which passed through the whole of Kalau, all of the gardens of which were watered from this ditch, the water of which was used also to wash their garden vegetables. Behla believed that cancer followed this ditch and that the water used to wash the vegetables infected them and caused the disease. Here we have the strongest kind of evidence that the disease was derived from some external cause, probably a parasite, which lived in either the water or the damp soil, for the manner of living of the people was alike in all respects, except this difference in the water and also in the soil which they cultivated. On considering the foregoing observations, it seemed to me highly probable that the parasite of cancer, if there was one, would be found in some animal or plant living on low, moist ground. On reviewing the vegetable kingdom, I could find nothing which seemed likely to serve as their original host. On looking over the lower forms of animal life, I was strongly impressed with the idea that the earthworms are far more abundant in low, moist places than on elevated grounds and dry soil. I then procured some earthworms, and on cutting them up with

a watch glass with a little water and placing them under the microscope, I found plenty of bodies, which on superficial examination resembled fat. They were exactly like bodies which were found in tumors many years ago and were then believed to be diagnostic of cancer. Illustrations of these can be seen in the last edition of the Micrographic Dictionary, plate 38, Figs. 16 and 17, from cancerous tissue. To find out whether these were the parasites or bodies which produced cancer, I determined to feed them to and inject into animals and see if they could be infected thereby. The animals used in these experiments were white mice, guinea pigs, Belgian hares and dogs. The experiments extended from the spring of 1901, to that of 1908. A paper was prepared detailing these experiments in full and read before the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, on the 17th day of November, 1908. This has been published and distributed to the profession. The results in white mice and Belgian hares were excellent. Many tumors were produced in various organs which had all the characteristics of cancer and sarcoma and killed the animals. Some of these tumors were pronounced cancer and sarcoma by good pathologists. It was found that different species of earthworms produce different kinds of malignant disease. The earthworms, *allolobophora foetida*, contains the parasite which produced carcinoma. The large earthworm, *Lumbricus hercules*, commonly used in biological work, has the parasite which cause small, round and spindle-celled sarcoma. All earthworms and also species of worms which belong to the same order, the *Oligochaeta*, and live in fresh water, lakes and rivers and on the shores of the ocean, contain these parasites in countless numbers. Each species of earthworm contains a slightly different species of these parasites. I have produced cancer in fish, by feeding them worms and there is no mystery to solve concerning the manner in which trout and other fish get cancer, for they can easily procure worms which contain these parasites in the water in which they live. The disease is contracted, in the human family by eating vegetables, such as cabbage, celery, lettuce, etc., upon which earthworms have been feeding. The parasites pass out through the external surface of the earthworm on to the vegetables and enter the structure through the stoma of the plant. Here they remain and multiply until the leaf is eaten or dies down and passes into the soil, from which the parasites may be again taken up by the earthworm. I will state here two propositions which I believe will be found to be correct. NO EARTHWORMS, NO CANCER; PLENTY OF EARTHWORMS, PLENTY OF CANCER. Florida has very few earthworms and very little cancer. In

the census of Florida, for 1905, I find there are forty-six counties in the State and twenty-four of these counties having a population of two hundred and eight thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three, had a mortality of eight hundred and seven. None of these died of cancer. In the remaining counties, which included some of the largest towns, there were sixty-six deaths from cancer. How many of these, if any, had been permanent residents of Florida I do not know. Many go down there from the Northern States and may have been infected when they went there. Some of the oldest physicians in Florida have told me that they never knew any of the permanent inhabitants of Florida to have cancer. Compare this with the mortality in Western New York, where earthworms are common. In the census of 1907, the deaths from cancer were as follows: In Buffalo, one out of twenty-one deaths was from cancer; Rochester, one in eighteen; Jamestown, one in fifteen; and Ithaca, one in fourteen died of cancer.

The destruction of earthworms can be readily accomplished by means of a solution of common salt, or lime or wood ashes, as explained in my pamphlet, and then this terrible disease can be prevented. I trust my experiments on animals will soon be repeated in the cancer laboratories and when confirmed the work of destroying the earthworms will be undertaken, which will be of far greater importance, and save many more lives than the destruction of mosquitoes for preventing malaria and yellow fever.—American Journal of Dermatology.

SOCIETY CALENDAR.

National Eclectic Medical Association meets in Washington, D. C., June, 1912. Dr. A. F. Stephens, St. Louis, President; W. P. Best, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California meets in San Francisco, May 28, 29, 30, 1912. H. Vandre, M. D., San Francisco, Cal., President; H. F. Scudder, M. D., Redlands, Cal., Secretary.

Southern California Eclectic Medical Association meets in Los Angeles in May, 1912. H. V. Brown, M. D., Los Angeles, President; Dr. W. J. Lawrence, Los Angeles, Secretary.

Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society meets at 8 p. m. on the first Tuesday of each month. B. R. Hubbard, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; P. M. Welbourn, M. D., 818 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Secretary.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society was held on February 6th at 8 P. M., at the College.

The President, Dr. Hubbard, being unavoidably absent, Dr. Barbrick presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The names of Drs. Holman and Roath were presented and both were elected to membership.

Dr. James Beard read a paper entitled "Eclectic Medicine" which was discussed by Drs. Munk, Rheinsmidt and others.

The paper at the next meeting on March 5th will be read by Dr. A. P. Baird.

Adjournment.

P. M. WELBOURN, Secretary.

B. R. HUBBARD, President.

A FEW MORE WORDS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

We are looking forward to seeing you all at our annual meeting in May at the St. Francis and will be greatly disappointed if we do not. I desire that each and every one of you constitute yourself as one of the constellation in the American banner of Eclecticism.

At this coming meeting we will have many interesting and instructive papers for you to listen to and from which you will derive much benefit and the knowledge which you will gain from them will enable you to put into practical use many new thoughts and suggestions, so you see it will more than pay you to attend.

As Eclectics, I ask you to all rally to the cause and help us make this meeting a pronounced success and you will return home much benefited from your trip by having learned new suggestions, new knowledge and new thoughts.

I am looking forward to greeting you all personally at the meeting. Now take my advice and be there and you will be rewarded by it in the long run.

ONWARD ECLECTICISM.

Yours fraternally,

H. VANDRE.

THE NATIONAL.

Last month President Stephens mailed a list of members with a strong circular letter of appeal, calling attention to the next annual meeting to be held at the Arlington Hotel, Wash-

ington, D. C., June 18-21, 1912, and asking each member to correspond immediately and give title of his paper to some one of the following section officers:

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Chairman, B. K. Jones, M. D., Kenton, O.; Vice-Chairman, E. R. Waterhouse, M. D., 1011 Dillon St., St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, J. C. Mitchell, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

Practice of Medicine.

Chairman, V. Silo, M. D., 353 W. Fifty-seventh St., New York City; Vice-Chairman, E. J. Latta, M. D., Kenesaw, Neb.; Secretary, Emmet F. Cook, M. D., St. Joseph, Mo. (Long Building).

Surgery.

Chairman, I. B. Davis, M. D., Pontiac, Ill.; Vice-Chairman, O. C. Welbourn, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, W. L. Heeve, M. D., 302 Summer Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Obstetrics.

Chairman, M. M. Harvill, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Vice-Chairman, C. M. Ewing, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.; Secretary, G. O. Hulick, M. D., 1412 St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Gynecology.

Chairman, M. M. Hamlin, M. D., 5003 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-Chairman, B. E. Dawson, M. D., 3220 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, H. S. Lowrance, M. D., Chebanse, Ill.

Pediatrics.

Chairman, I. F. Wuist, M. D., cor, Fifth and Garfield Sts., Dayton, O.; Vice-Chairman, W. S. Turner, M. D., Newark O.; Secretary, Florence T. Truax, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Ophthalmology and Otology.

Chairman I. P. Harbert, M. D., Bellefontaine, O.; Vice-Chairman, R. C. Heflebower, 22 W. Seventh Ave., Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, C. S. Amidon, M. D., Mechanicsburg, O.

Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

Chairman, L. H. Warner, M. D., 217 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-Chairman, J. P. Dice, M. D., Xenia, O.; Secretary, C. E. Laws, M. D., Fort Smith, Ark.

The Committee on Arrangements—Howes, Thompson and Scudder—have secured excellent meeting, committee and exhibit rooms at the Arlington, and a reduced rate of \$2.00 per day and upward on the European plan, \$4.00 per day on the American plan. A large and enthusiastic meeting is anticipated. Make your plans now to be on hand. The Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., June 18-19-29-21, 1912.

OBITUARY.

The Ohio Valley has been the cradle if not the birthplace of Eclecticism, and Cincinnati has always been the stronghold of the veterans.

We now note the passing of one who has been a strong man in our ranks therapeutically.

Lyman Watkins was born in Blanchester, Clinton County, Ohio, May 1, 1854 and died January 21, 1912, of diabetes. His father was Dr. Jonah Watkins, who became converted to Eclecticism early in his career.

Dr. Watkins attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1877. He has been President of the Ohio, Cincinnati and Southwestern Medical Societies, and an active member and attendant at the National.

For twenty-one years he was an active member of the faculty of his Alma Mater, holding the chair of Physiology. In 1895 he wrote a compendium of the practice of medicine. In religion, he was a Universalist, and in fraternal circles a 32 Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

He was a very companionable man and popular with both physicians and students.

His happy disposition in teaching and medical conventions made his work fruitful. He was quick in debate and sound in judgment. His society and journal contributions were above the average and much sought after.

In 1877 he married Lida Baldwin, and had three children, two of whom, with his widow, survive him, Anna C., and his son Raymond, who graduated from the E. M. College in 1911.

Dr. Watkins was a strong character and will be much missed in Eclectic circles in Ohio.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Herbert T. Cox.

On Monday evening February 5th, the Student Body held its regular meeting, at which matters of interest to the students were discussed. The feature of the evening was the reading of the two papers. One by Mr. Sprelin on Hydrotherapy, which covered the subject well, reciting the history of the application of water, its different modes of application, and the specific indications. Mr. Calloway, our new Freshman, Vice-President of the Student Body, read a very interesting paper describing thoroughly a Post Mortem in which the pathology was a large carcinoma of the intestines. He con-

cluded his paper by giving a brief outline review of the different theories of the cause of cancer, and views regarding its treatment. After each paper the students indulged in quite a lengthy discussion regarding the subject matter. This new feature is certainly going to make the Student Body meetings popular with all and profitable for every one who attends. Also it will prove a great aid in developing the much neglected literary talent of the medical student.

Projectoscope! Does anybody know what it is? Well, it is nearly everything when it comes to showing life-size anatomical specimens in colors, and histological, embryological, pathological and bacteriological specimens can be magnified until you feel as though you could meet Mr. Bacteria face to face and chastise him for all his deadly assaults upon your physical economy. NOW you do know what it is; NOW the Student Body is getting along nicely with a fund to purchase one but as a good one is expensive they will need some donations. NOW, Doctor is the time to get even with the fellow who taught you, by giving a little to this fund to aid in educating some one to fill your place decently when you get old. So sit down right NOW and write out a check to the college for prosperity's sake.

W. A. Dutcher, who is Coast Agent for Antiphlogestine, gave the Juniors an interesting talk on "Tuberculosis and its treatment."

Mid-term exams are all over and some of the boys hit the questions hard, and some of the questions hit some of the boys hard, (so the skeleton says), and he ought to know because he is always on guard. But never mind, just dig into it for three months now, boys, and keep your backbone as straight and your head as clear and level as his and you will get there in spite of his sardonic smile.

All the books and cases from the different rooms have been moved into one room which will from now on be used exclusively as a library and study room.

Prof. (Lecturing on Gastric disturbances and explaining mental and nervous effects on digestion). A strong hearty man is eating at a table, and he is told that his boy has been run over and killed, the shock causes loss of appetite.

Young Lady Student. That has happened to me several times.

Prof. (Pathology). What kind of a condition did I tell you yesterday caused a boring, twisting, penetrating, lancinating, agonizing, terrific, auger-like pain?

Student. Excuse me professor but I did not hear the last two words but I suppose you mean something very severe, do you not?

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Webster of Oakland, Cal., made a flying visit to Los Angeles recently on their way East. They also expected to make brief stops at Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, La., and were to leave New York City late in February on a three-months Oriental journey. When here both were looking and feeling fine and anticipated having an enjoyable trip. Here is wishing them a pleasant journey and a safe return.

Dr. A. G. Stalnaker of Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, is visiting in Los Angeles. He has been a sufferer from rheumatism for many years and hoped to be benefited by a change to Outlook, Washington. However, the climate there did not suit and nothing seemed to help him until he came to Los Angeles. Since coming here he has improved so much that he intends to make this city his permanent home.

The article on High Frequency Currents by Dr. A. de Monico in the February journal reads as well in print as it sounded to those who heard it at the County Meeting. It treats of the latest discoveries in medical electricity and furnishes much food for thought to the electrically inclined.

Dr. H. L. Wells, an old-time Eclectic physician of Los Angeles, met with a serious accident one night recently. He went to call on a patient but being late could not see the street number. Being his first visit, he stopped at a house to locate the number and after making known his errand the man of the house stepped out of the door to show him the place; but, for some unknown cause, instead of doing so, jumped on the Doctor and threw him off the porch. In the fall he received a fractured arm and several minor bruises and scratches. He was fixed up temporarily at the Receiving Hospital and later sent out to the Westlake Hospital where he is now and doing as well as could be expected.

Dr. W. F. Holman has opened an office in the Broadway Central Building, Rooms 8-9, where he is conveniently located and prepared to do a big business.

Southern California is experiencing an unusually dry winter, less than three inches of rain having fallen up to the present time, out of an average annual precipitation of fifteen inches. The weather has been ideal for the tourists and the crowd of visitors that throng our streets are thoroughly enjoying it. The rains are later than usual this year, but will be all the more appreciated and do all the more good when they do come.

Dr. J. B. Conway of York, Nebraska, is spending the winter in Los Angeles with his wife and daughters. He and Dr. Munk were classmates at the old E. M. I. in 1869, but have not met since leaving college until recently. The meeting was celebrated by a luncheon at the Delmonico, where they spent a pleasant hour talking over old times.

Dr. Sophia Billenkamp, St. Louis, sends us her subscription for the coming twelve months.

Dr. W. B. Church has removed from 628 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 5th avenue and Ambridge, Gary, Indiana.

Dr. E. D. McKenney, Union, Oregon, sends in his subscription to the Journal.

Dr. U. C. Coe, Bend, Oregon, sends us his subscription for three years. Hurrah!

Dr. G. W. Harvey, Big Pine, is fitting up a sanitarium for patients desiring a mountain climate for pulmonary or digestive wrongs. The climate is such that living out of doors all the year is a pleasure, for the sun shines three hundred and sixty days out of the year.

A DELIGHTFUL REVELATION

The value of Senna as a laxative is well known to the medical profession, but to the physician accustomed to the ordinary senna preparations, the gentle yet efficient action of the pure laxative principles correctly obtained and scientifically combined with a pleasant aromatic syrup of California figs is a delightful revelation, and in order that the name of the laxative combination may be more fully descriptive of it, we have added to the name Syrup of Figs "and Elixir of Senna," so that its full title now is "**Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.**"

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Aromatic Elixir of Senna, manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only .	25 parts

Its production satisfied the demand of the profession for an elegant pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

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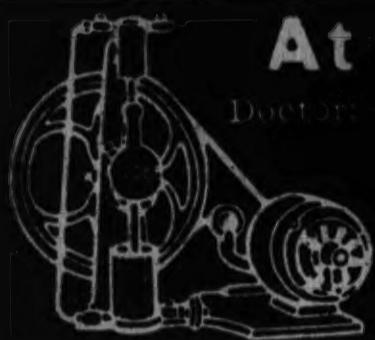
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